

the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections has increased in the United Kingdom [10].

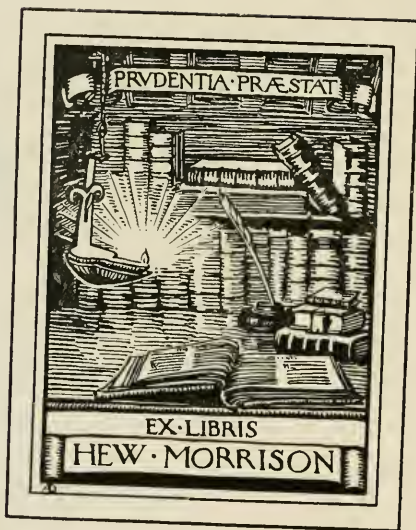
There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The only published study of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom was by Smith *et al.* [11], who reported the isolation of 10 strains of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis in 1981. The strains were isolated from patients with acute colitis, but the authors did not report the clinical features of the patients. The strains were isolated from patients with acute colitis, but the authors did not report the clinical features of the patients.

The aim of this study was to determine the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, and the results were compared with those of other studies. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, and the results were compared with those of other studies. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, and the results were compared with those of other studies.

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100



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# AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH

## FACAL DO NA GAIDHEIL.

Tha fios againn gu bheil meas mòr againn, a luchd-dùthcha, air 'ur dùthaich—Tìr nam Beann 's nan Gleann 's nan Gaisgeach—'s gur aobhar-naile duibh 'ur dìlsead 's 'ur sinnsearachd, 's gu bheil cuid againn, co-dhiu, a tha toirt àite bhlàith 'nur cridheachaibh do 'n Ghaidhlig—a' chanain bhlasda, ghrinn sin a ta 'g'ur ceangal, mar nach dean nì sam bith eile, ri 'ur dùthaich 's ri cach-a-cheile. Ach aig a' cheart am, is eagal leinn nach 'eil e cur iomagain sam bith oirbh gu bheil 'ur cuid cloinne ag eirigh suas gun chomas eadhon an Biobull a leughadh 'nan canain fein, 's gu bheil sibh, co-dhiu a reir coslais, toilichte le maighstirean-sgoile nach urrainn a' Ghaidhlig aon chuid a theagasg no a thuigsinn.

Air sgàth ar dùthcha, ma ta, tha sinn a' cur mar fhaicibh oirbh an tàmailt so a thoirt as an rathad gu grad. Rachaibh an guailibh a cheile, sean is òg, mar tha Gaidheil na h-Eireann agus na Cuimridh a' deanamh; agraibh, gun sgios, gun fhois, còirichean na Gaidhlig, 's tha sinn làn-chreidsinn gu faigh 'ur n-oidhirpean furtachd nach faigh an fhaighidinn is fhearr. Gu sonraichte sibhse, aithrichean agus màthraichean Gaidhealach, togaibh 'ur guth, 's abraidh ri Parlamaid Bhreutann gur e 'ur miann Gaidhlig a bhi air a teagasg do 'r cuid cloinne anns an sgoil. Gheibh toil slighe; 's tha iomadh doigh ann air 'ur miann a thoirt a mach. Dli'arramaid oirbh gun neach sam bith a chur a steach do 'n Parlamaid no do Bhuidheann-riaghlaidh Siorramachd, no Sgìreachd, ach an neach sin a ta leibh gu follaiseach anns a' chùis so. Gu sonraichte cumaibh suil gheur air Bord na Sgoile, 's na taghaibh fear sam bith ach esan a tha daingean air taobh na Gaidhlig, 's a nì uile-dhìcheall chum a h-àite fein a thoirt di anns an sgoil.

Agus aig a' cheart am, a chionn gu bheil Riaghlairan an Fhoghlaim Choitcheinn 'san Albainn a' nochdadh an deagh-ghean do 'n Ghaidhlig le bhi leigeil a steach còlas oirre an measg nan nithean leis am faod an òigridh Teisteanas air coimhliontachd 'san Dara Fòghlum a chosnadh, feumaidh sinne a leigeil faicinn gu bheil sinn 'ga mheas mar is còir; agus aire a thoirt gu'n gabh ar cuid cloinne a' Ghaidhlig mar aon de na nithean a tha feumail a chum an Teisteanas fhaotainn.

Cha'n 'eil sinn, a luchd-dùthcha, ag iarraidh 'ur ceannach le bhi cur gealltanas buannachd an luib 'ur dleasdanasais, ach dh' ainmicheamaid nì no dhà a ta nochdadh gu soilleir gu bheil teagasg na Gaidhlig 'na bhuannachd, agus an caochladh 'na chall, do na Gaidheil.

1. Is e Cothrom na Feinne anns an ionnsachadh gu'm biodh eadant mhaithaireil na cloinne aig a' mhaighstir-sgoile cuideachd; ma tha sin 'ga dhìth-san, tha an t-ionnsachadh 'gan dìth-san. Tha an leaban Gaidha no Sasunnach a' tuigsinn a h-uile facal de chainnt a' mhaighstir-sgoile, agus, mar sin, o'n cheud latha theid e do'n sgoil, tha e sùghadh a steach an fhoghlaim; ach an rud nach tuig leaban 's nach 'eil air a mhuicheadh d' 'na chanain fein, eiamar idir a ghreimicheas e air?
2. Tha Comunn a' Bhiobuill a' tairgseachd dhuaisean do mhaighstirean-sgoile anns a' Ghaidhealtachd a theagaisgeas Gaidhlig anns an sgoil; tha an Comunn a' faicinn gu'm biodh e 'na bhuannachd do na Gaidheil an Biobull a leughadh 'nan canain fein.
3. Tha e air a dhearbhadh gu bheil a' Ghaidhlig 'na cuideachadh mòr ann a bhi togail chànan eile.
4. An àite bhi milleadh blas na Beurla, 's ann a tha 'n teanga a tha cleachte ris a' Ghaidhlig 'ga dheanamh na's binne agus na's uaisle. Tha teisteanas Mhic-Caillean againn gu bheil Beurla na Gaidhealtachd fad air thoiseach air Beurla na Gaidhachd.
5. Tha Gaidhlig 'na buannachd shonraichte do mhinistearan 's do lighichean 's do mhaighstirean-sgoile, agus eadhon do luchd-eairde; tha iomadh àite fosgailte do luchd na Gaidhlig nach 'eil fosgailte do fheadhainn eile.

Os cionn gach nì, a luchd-dùthcha—buannachd ann no as—is i a' Ghaidhlig 'ur cànan fein: suaicheantas 'ur dùthchais 's 'ur sìochd uasail.

# A WORD TO THE GAIDHEAL

— FROM —

## AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH.

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This letter is meant for everyone who loves his Country—the Land of mountains, glens and heroes—and who keeps a warm place in his heart for the Gaelic—that old, expressive and beautiful language, which ties us as nothing else can, to our country and to each other.

We are grieved to see how little apparently it troubles you that your children are growing up unable even to read the Bible in their own tongue, and that you appear to be satisfied with school teachers for them who cannot understand or teach Gaelic.

We ask you for the sake of our country to consider it your duty to remove this reproach, and that immediately ; to band together, old and young, men and women, as the Celts of Ireland and Wales are doing, and labour untiringly and unceasingly for the just rights of our Gaelic tongue, and we are sure that your efforts will be successful. You have waited patiently long enough.

You especially, Highland fathers and mothers, lift up your voices and let the Parliament of Britain hear that it is your wish to have Gaelic taught to your children in the schools.

There are many ways in which your desires can be made known, but, above all, send to Parliament or to the ruling bodies of the county or parish, only those who are openly with you in this matter.

Especially keep a sharp eye on the School Board, and elect no representatives but those who are strongly in favour of Gaelic, and who will be all-diligent in getting for the language its rightful place in the schools.

Now that the Scotch Education Department has shown its sympathy with Gaelic, by including it among the subjects for leaving certificates, we must show that we appreciate this by seeing that our children take up Gaelic as one of their certificate subjects.

We are not, fellow-countrymen and women, going to entice you by promising you rewards for doing your duty, but we would mention one or two matters which show plainly that the teaching of Gaelic is an advantage, and the reverse is a loss to the Gaidheal.

1. It is only fair play that teachers should know the mother tongue of the children. It they do not know it, then the children cannot get the benefit of their teaching in any subject. The Lowland and English children understand every word their teachers say, and, therefore, they are drinking in knowledge from the first day they go to school ; but when children do not understand a thing, and when it cannot be explained to them in their own tongue, how are they to get a grip of it ?
2. The Bible Society offers prizes to school teachers in the Highlands who teach Gaelic in the schools, for the Society recognises what a benefit it is to a Highlander to be able to read the Bible in his own language.
3. It has been proved that Gaelic is a great assistance in learning other languages.
4. Instead of spoiling the accent in English, Gaelic makes it prettier and richer. We have the Duke of Argyll's testimony that the English of the Highlands is far before the English of the Lowlands.
5. Gaelic is an especial benefit to ministers, doctors, schoolmasters, and artisans. There are many positions open to Gaelic speakers which are closed to those who have no Gaelic, but, above all, fellow-countrymen and women—benefit or no benefit—Gaelic is our own language, the badge of our country and of our race.















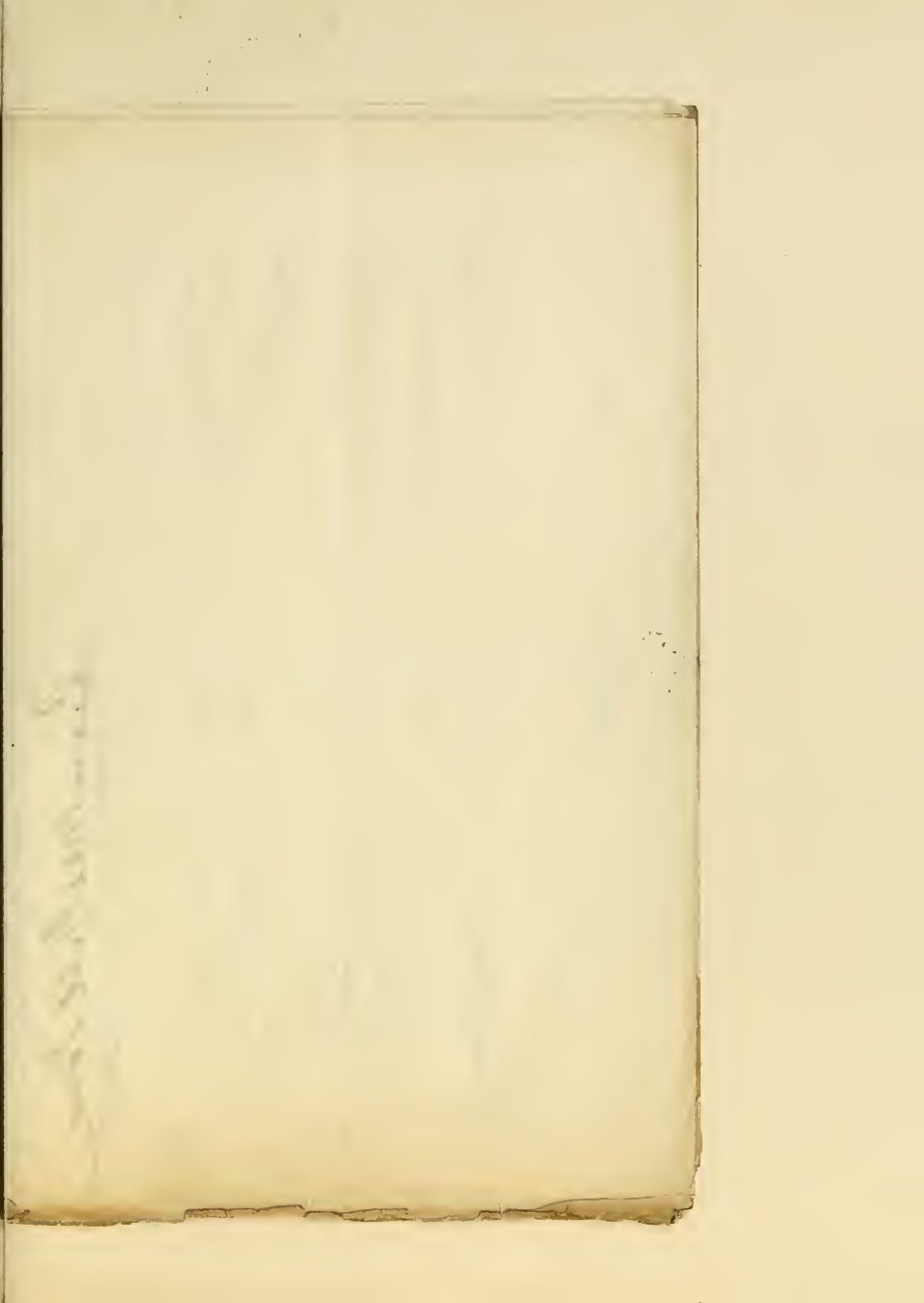












Samuel Gill Jones

C. nan G.

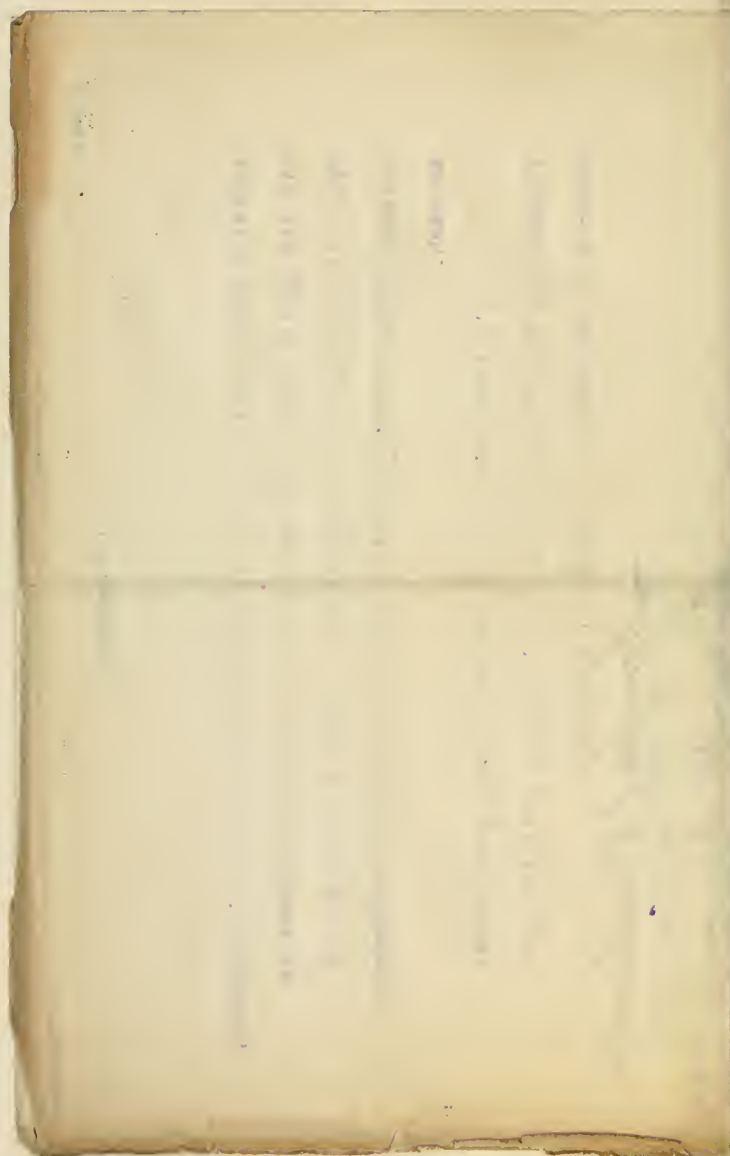
(air leanntuin.)

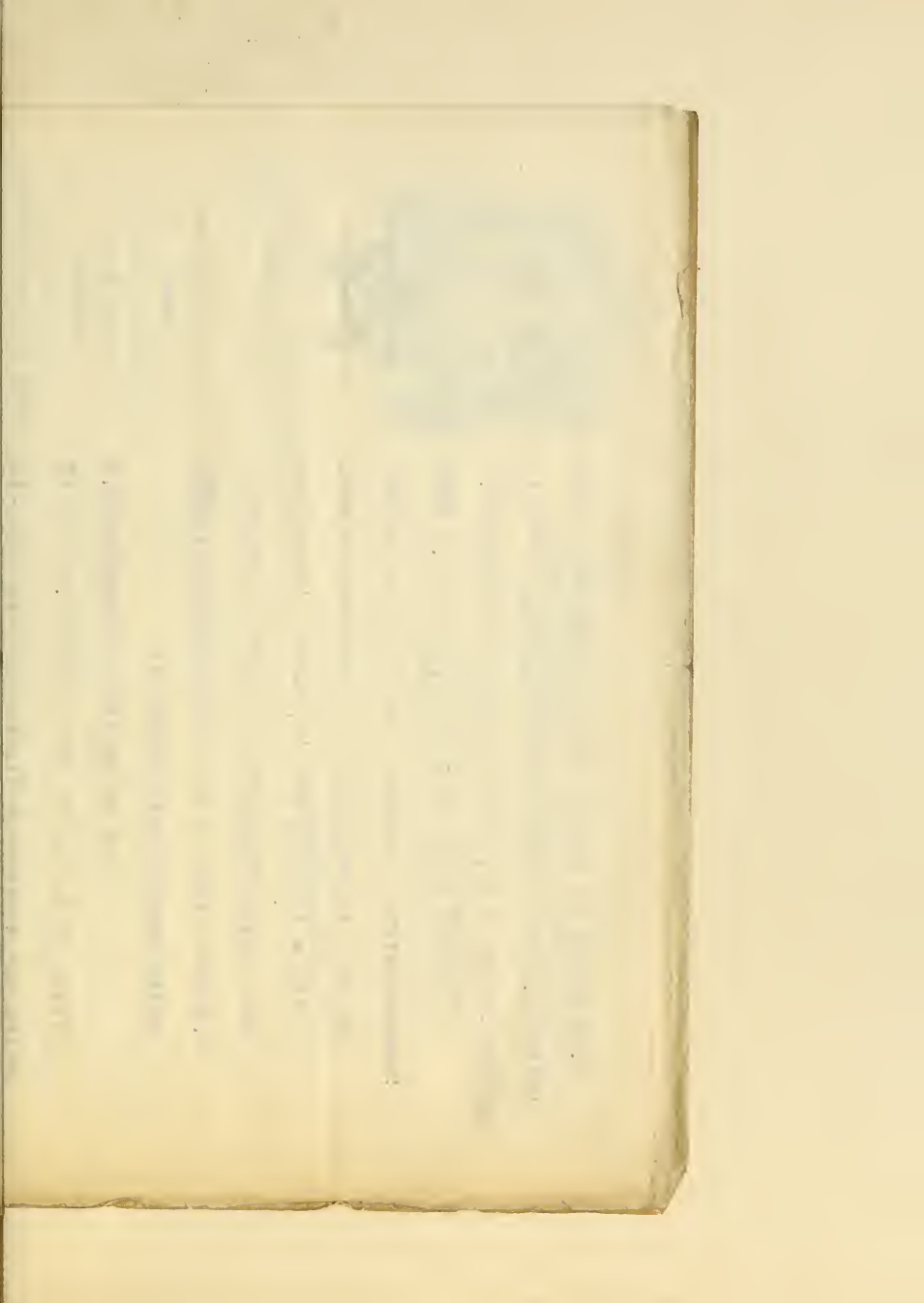
aontaich sibh a bhi air ur n-uirneachdheibh mar bhall de'n Chomunn,  
oir sin agaibh dòigh (mar is withh a 'hàireas sibh) anns am  
fearr is urrainn duithe cuideachadh a dheanadh leinn gus na  
prìomh-uidhean a th'againn 's an eilean a thoirt gu buadhachor  
am mach.

A'guidhe gu'm bi sibh cho maith agus grad fhios-  
freagairt a thoirt seachad duinn an'n chùis, creidibh gur  
sinn-ne ur càirdean gu ro dhileas, seasmhach.

*Arachas / Dòmhnallach*

*Arachas / Dòmhnallach*





Ionmhassar :

A. DE PRATT.

Rinnair :

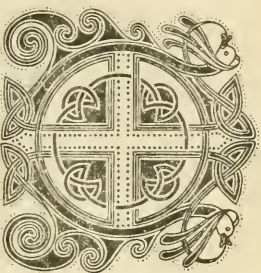
LIAM MAC GILL IOSA.



air son cuis na Gaidhlig a sheasamh air dòigh  
gu cor na's adhartach eòthall na bhàtar  
a' cleachdadh gu ruig an an so.

### Is iomadh litir-brosnachaidh

agus tairgse cuideachaidh a fhuair sinn o'n  
fheadhainn (agus cuid nach beag dhìobh ann  
an Canada, Australia, New Zealand, etc),  
leis an ionmhairn na c spaircean air son an  
deachaidh Gormann nan Gàidheal a shuidheachadh;  
agus o'n is e nì is eigin ùinn meud ar  
n'oidhiriean as leth na Gaidhlig a chothromachadh  
ri meud a' chuideachaidh a bhios sinn a' faotainn  
bho ar cùirdean dìreas, is mor ar dòchas gu'n



# Comunn nan Gaidheal

Dun Eideann, - 74 George Street.  
Lunnainn, - 118 City Road, &c.

A'Enliadhn'ur 1918.

*Is e rion sònraichte a' Chomunn a' Ghàidhlig  
a chur ann farsaingeachd mar chànan bheo ann  
an Albainn.*

Gàidhearan :

AONGHAS DOMHNUILLACH.

Ùirs-Gàidhearan :

EOIN MAC NEILL.

A charaid eòir,

S ann le mòr thoil-inntinn a tha  
sinn a'sgrìobhadh chugaidh gus iarraidh oirbh,  
a bhi 'nur ball de Chomunn nan Gaidheal, comunn  
ùr a chaidh a chur air bonn a dh'aon phròiseach



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